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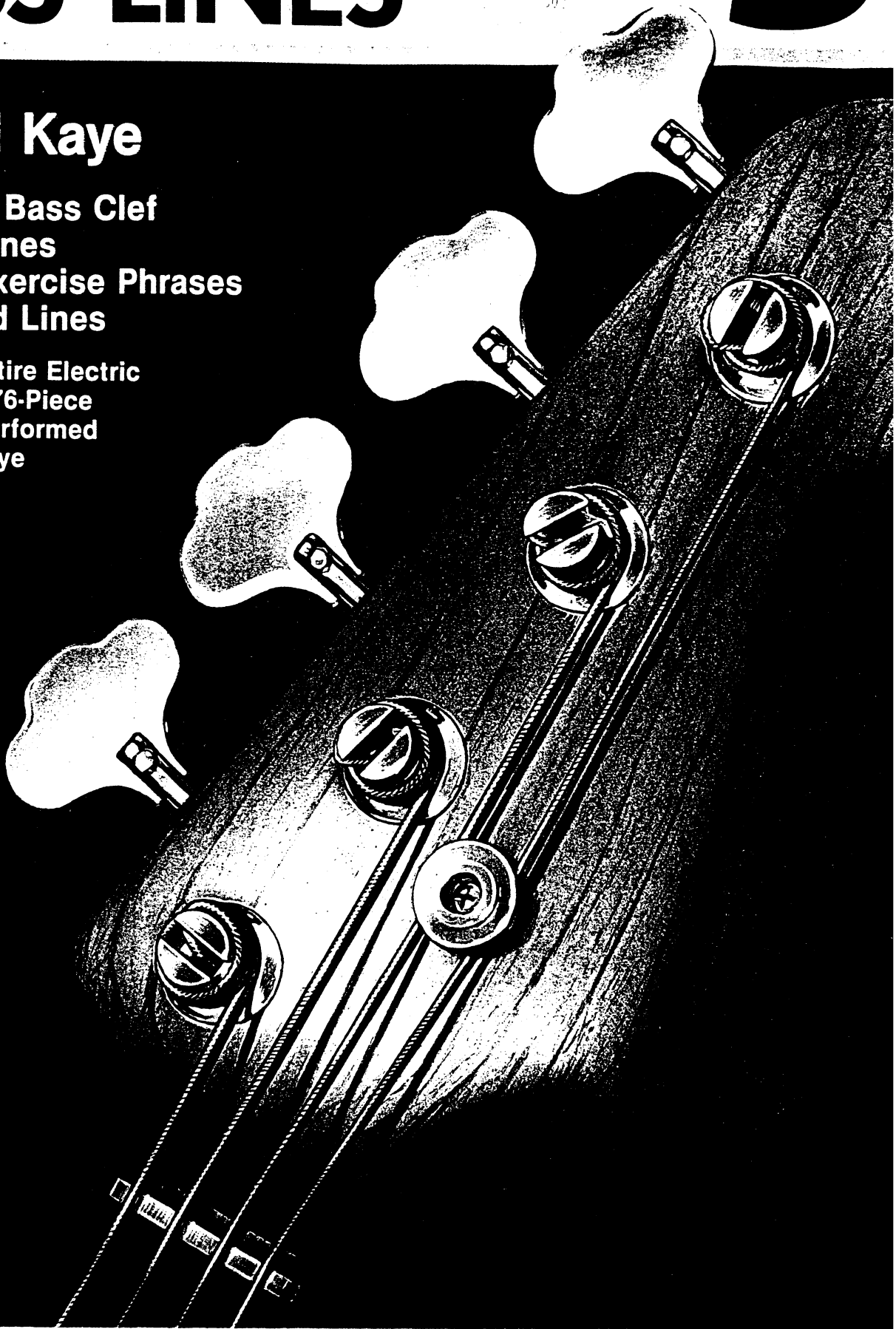
ELECTRIC BASS LINES

5

By Carol Kaye

- Reading in Bass Clef
- New Hip Lines
- Jazz and Exercise Phrases
- Transcribed Lines

FEATURING: Entire Electric
Bass Solo with 76-Piece
Symphony as Performed
Live by Carol Kaye



ELECTRIC BASS LINES

Maria Farkopoulos

5

By Carol Kaye

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Thanks to Jim Stewart who helped transcribe
the music and to Bob Sherelle for tape copy.



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Changes

♩ = 200 half time feel
Fm

by CAROL KAYE
ASCAP

[illegible]

(Repeat whole tune)

Bridge

Bridge

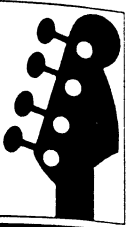
8va

Solo Changes

Fm 16 bars A $\flat$ 2 bars D $\flat$ 2 bars Gm7 $\flat$ 5 1 bar C7 1 bar

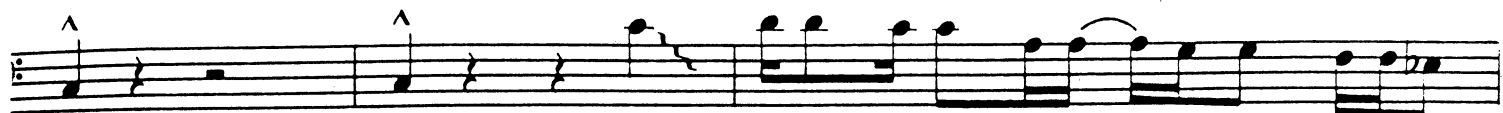
The image shows the bass line for the first system of 'The Girl on the Train'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a blank five-line staff with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Above the staff, the chord progression is written: Fm 16 bars, A $\flat$ 2 bars, D $\flat$ 2 bars, Gm7 $\flat$ 5 1 bar, and C7 1 bar. The bottom staff contains the first 16 bars of the bass line. It begins with a whole note F2, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. This is followed by a half note C3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note F3. The next two bars are whole notes G2 and A2. The final bar of the system is a whole note B2. The key signature and clef are consistent throughout.

GRAPHICAL SKETCH



Carol Kaye was born in Everett, Washington to musical parents. She has played and taught guitar since 1948. In 1960 Carol's studio career started to blossom. The "new" music that was becoming very popular needed a new bass sound. In 1965 Carol decided to switch from guitar to electric bass and provide that sound. She played mostly Rock & Roll record dates at first (The Beach

Boys, The Mothers of Invention, Nancy Sinatra, Sonny and Cher), but soon began playing TV and film scores, as well as jingles. Some of the singers and groups she has worked with include: Ray Charles, Ed Ames, Hugo Montenegro, Nancy Wilson, The Lettermen, Lou Rawls, Glen Campbell, O. C. Smith, Petula Clark, The Supremes, The Miracles, and The Motherlode. Carol has also enjoyed working under the direction of: Hank Mancini, Lalo Schifrin, Michel LeGrand, Quincy Jones, Elmer Bernstein, David Grusin, David Rose, Stanley Wilson, Ernie Freeman, and many other fine arrangers and composers. Today, Carol is an active clinician, teacher and author with many published articles and columns to her credit, as well as her series of books covering bass technique, style, and ideas for bass lines.



vary the octaves



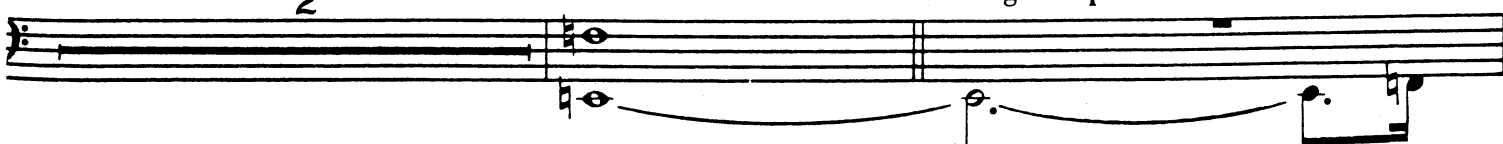
(optional pattern)



Very Slow Tempo Rubato

2

Swing Tempo



Jazz

Repeat and fade



TRODUCTION



You'll find a little bit of everything for advanced study in this book — a basic chapter in reading, the latest “hip” lines, reading in 12/8 gospel time, exercise phrases (good for jazz improvisation), transcriptions of recordings to demonstrate rhythm-feel buildups, as well as sight-reading material and, last but not least, the complete bass part to Tommy Vig's arrangement of “The Days of Wine and Roses.” This is the first and only time that a piece was written for, and performed by, an electric bassist as a soloist with a 76-piece symphony orchestra. The improvised parts are marked and were played alone. The main purpose of performing in this particular instance was to open up the possibilities of soloing. It's fun to find new capabilities of applying different techniques and roles on this electric “board.”

Tempos are not marked as a rule; this is more of an idea and reading book than an actual method. For more technique study, I recommend HOW TO PLAY THE ELECTRIC BASS or my ELECTRIC BASS CASSETTE COURSE.

It's fun to listen to all the very fine bass players. I hope that this book will enable everyone to enjoy the playing styles of yesterday and today.

Carol Kaye

The first system consists of five staves of musical notation. The first staff contains a series of chords and eighth notes. The second staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' below it. The third and fourth staves continue with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The fifth staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a 'b' below it, followed by chords and eighth notes.

The second system is a single staff of music featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Above the staff, the numbers 1, 3, and 4 are placed over specific notes, indicating a sequence or count.

The third system is a single staff of music with eighth and sixteenth notes. The text "End of Improvising" is written above the staff towards the right side.

The fourth system is a single staff of music showing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with repeat signs (double dots) indicating a recurring sequence.

6 times

The fifth system is a single staff of music. It begins with a repeat sign, followed by eighth notes. A double bar line is present, after which a half note is marked with a forte dynamic *ff*. The system concludes with a few more notes.

The sixth system is a single staff of music featuring eighth notes with accents, continuing the rhythmic pattern from the previous systems.

READING IN THE BASS CLEF

Most professionals take sight-reading for granted — “yours truly” is no exception. However, through teaching one becomes aware of the reading problems that students experience needlessly. I learned to read under pressure while doing studio work, and although it was tough, there were many “shortcuts” I learned that can be passed on to you to make reading fun and easy.

To familiarize yourself with the fundamentals of notes and timing, refer to books such as “Easy Electric Bass” and “Electric Bass Technique.” Fundamentals such as quarter notes, the names of notes and where they are on the instrument, ties, dots, flats, sharps, naturals and key signatures, should be practiced from one of the many books on the market. One problem that arises when you start this learning process is how to keep boredom from striking. Boredom precedes a state of mind that stops one from learning, thereby causing the student to feel that it is very difficult to learn how to sight-read.

If you learn a few notes on the bass, you can find other notes around them by referring back to the known notes. If the second note looks higher than the first, it is higher in pitch, and so on for the lower notes.

One should get in the habit of writing beat lines (to pat your foot on) rather than writing in all the intricate 1-e-an-a garbage (studio musicians do this to aid reading). In 4/4 time, any note with a downbeat marking is played when your foot pats down. Any other note is played when your foot is in the air — it's as simple as that. You aim for the downbeats. Intricate meter (timing) patterns should be memorized (like learning the times tables). Sixteenth-note patterns are figured out in double time (8/8). Instead of four beats to each bar (4/4 time), you play as if there are eight beats to the bar. Any pattern that has double beams (sixteenth notes) indicates a double-time (8/8) feel and should be felt in that time to begin with.

To go about finding notes on the bass, a little knowledge of the basic scale is necessary. At first, I actually wrote the names of the notes above the staff to assist me. However, you really start learning more quickly by reading “fun” patterns and relating one note to another. Scales tend to inhibit your creative ear.

By writing downbeats in your music, you immediately become involved with the “feel” of meter — coordinating your foot and eyes with the music. If you write in the mechanical countings (1-e-an-a, etc.), you may get stuck reading the numbers rather than looking at the notes.

Other tricks of reading involve scanning the notes and aiming for the downbeats which are used for reference purposes in meter. When music is copied or engraved, it is mathematically spaced so that the eye follows the logical downbeats of the notes. You can usually find the downbeats by the way eighth and sixteenth notes are lumped together by a common beam. Usually the first note of the connecting beam is the downbeat. The only exception is when a rest comes first.

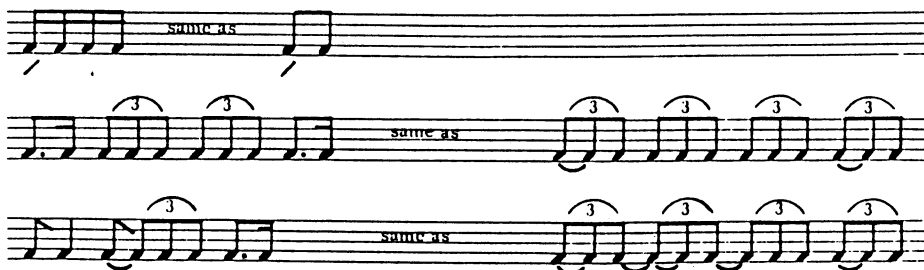
Remember that sixteenth notes indicate an 8/8 (double-time) feel. Meter (timing of notes) is either in 2 or 3 (each beat divisible by 2 or 3) in all music. The only time that music is written incorrectly is in 3, meaning triplets. That is, when you see dotted eighths and sixteenths mixed in with triplets, the music is played in triplet form (in 3), but written incorrectly to make it easier to read.

As you learn to read notes, several guides may be helpful to you, such as visual recognition of octaves, learning the bottom, middle and top staff-line notes, ledger-line notes, commonly used notes (C, F, G, A, etc.), as well as relative notes (C to D, A to G, etc.). Try to avoid tricks such as F-A-C-E spells FACE — this has no meaning to music and detours you from actually reading, much like marking “1-e-an-a” to meter rather than feeling the beat.

It is not essential to be able to sight-read in order to play good music. A good ear is important for learning bass lines from records and following chords to new tunes. But, if you would like to be a well-rounded musician and have doors opened for you (whether it be for fun or money), you must be able to read. Attitude is very important. If you find yourself getting bored or forcing yourself to practice when a mental block appears, this negative feeling will prohibit you from the fun of discovering the little tricks of reading. Take a break, come back later and study making sure you have absolute quiet. **BE SURE TO KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE MUSIC.** Even though you will memorize a short pattern very quickly, you learn to read by way of “osmosis,” for familiar patterns will be recognized in new situations and you will be reading in a short time. This is the quickest, easiest and best way to learn how to sight-read.

Attempt to write down any recorded bass lines that you particularly like. By writing, you also learn to read. Every chance you get to read arrangements, jump in and do it. It's surprising what you can learn under pressure.

Examples:



10th fret

[illegible]

2.

2.



4 2 1 4 3 2 1 0 2

provided Solo again

The second system of the musical score continues the melody. It begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, and then a quarter note B4. This is followed by a quarter note C5, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The melody then moves to a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The system concludes with a quarter note D4, followed by a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The first measure contains a B-flat, followed by a series of notes including a sharp sign (F#) and a natural sign (C). The system ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

The first system of musical notation for 'The Bird Song' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with similar rhythmic values. The system concludes with a double bar line.

A musical score for two voices, Soprano and Alto, in G major and 2/4 time. The first system consists of four measures. The Soprano part begins with a quarter rest followed by a half note G4, while the Alto part starts with a half note G3. In the second measure, both parts have a quarter rest. The third measure features a half note A4 for the Soprano and a half note F#3 for the Alto. The fourth measure has a half note B4 for the Soprano and a half note E3 for the Alto. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

[illegible]

VARIOUS LINES

5

Em



Cm

Eb

F

G

F

Cm



Gm



Cm

1st fret



Bb



G7



D

Am7/D

D



End of Improvised Solo

1.

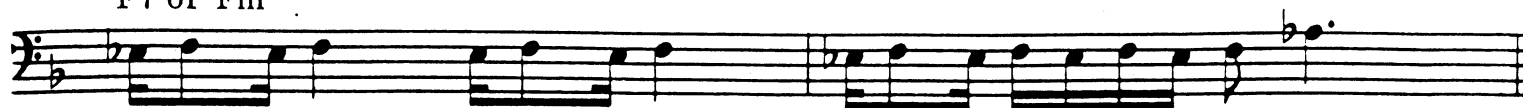


This section contains ten staves of guitar music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The subsequent staves switch to a bass clef. The music is characterized by fast, flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beamed runs. Numerous fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above the notes to indicate fingerings. There are also several accidentals, including flats and naturals, throughout the piece.

Harmonics $8va$ (Hit with right hand fingers exactly 12 frets higher)
like "boo bahs"

This section contains three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, and contains a measure of rest. The second staff continues with a bass clef and features a series of notes with various accidentals. The third staff also uses a bass clef and includes several beamed eighth notes with fingering numbers. The music concludes with a final note and a double bar line.

F7 or Fm



C



Fm or F7



SLOW GOSPEL STUDY IN 12/8

♩ = 120

♩. = like a regular quarter note



MORE "HIP" LICKS

("New Centurion" Licks)

1 Em



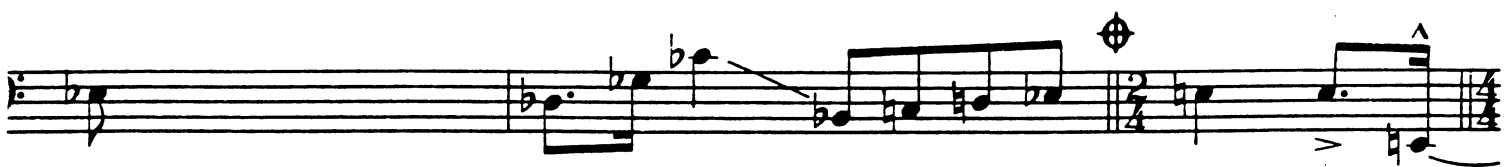
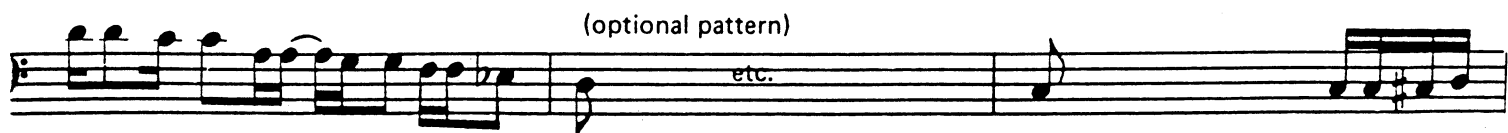
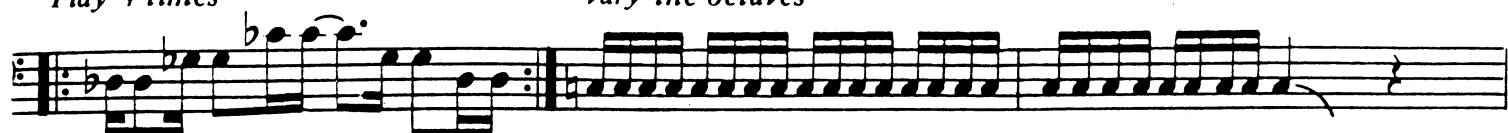
2 Em





Play 4 times

vary the octaves

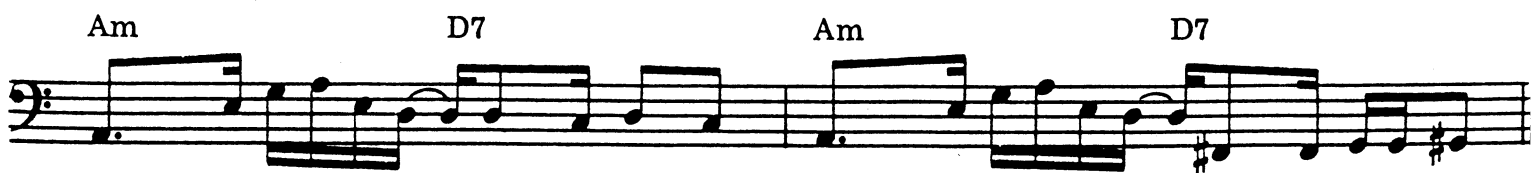
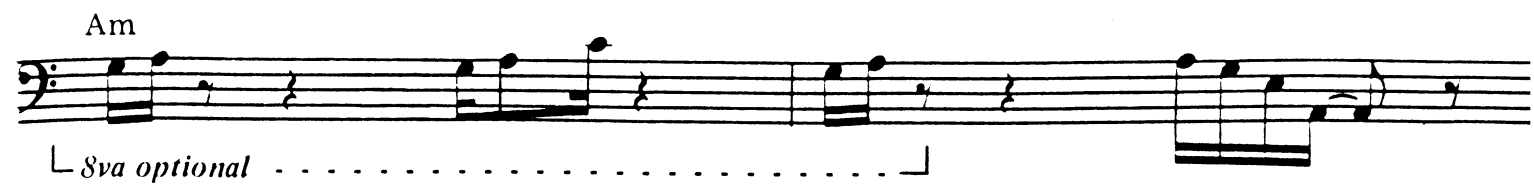


Double Time – Jazz



Half Time





The Days of Wine and Roses

Fender Bass
performed Jan. 1973 with L.A. Symphony Orchestra)

Gravely ♩ = 76

Arr. by Tommy Vig

4

gliss. *h.p.* Faster Tempo Boogaloo (Drums) 3 ♩ = 110+

lo Fender
Adanza

Play 6 times

ff

^

A Little Sly, Herbie and Carol



& H Sugar original bass line



'ebb original bass line



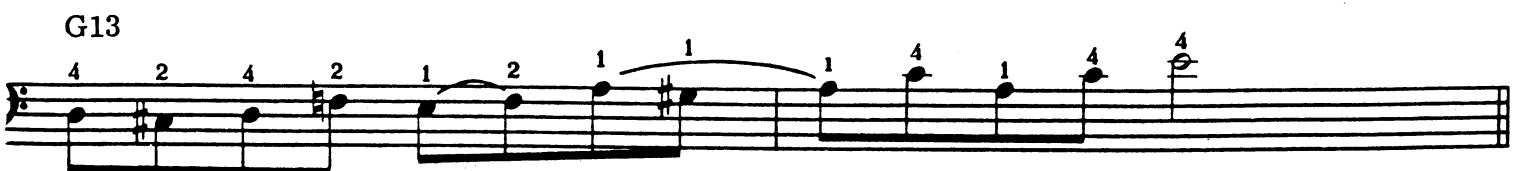
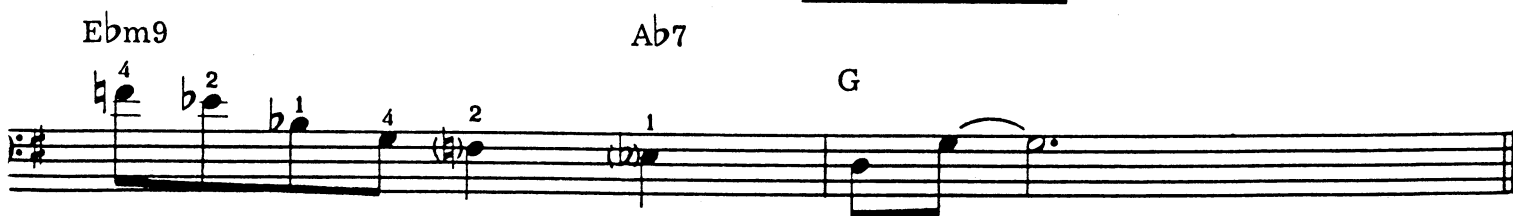
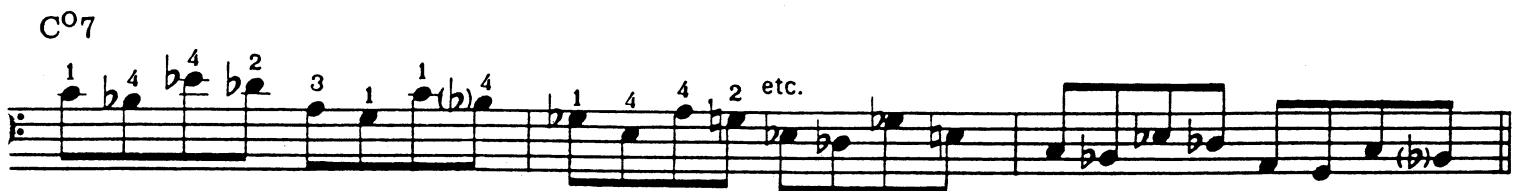
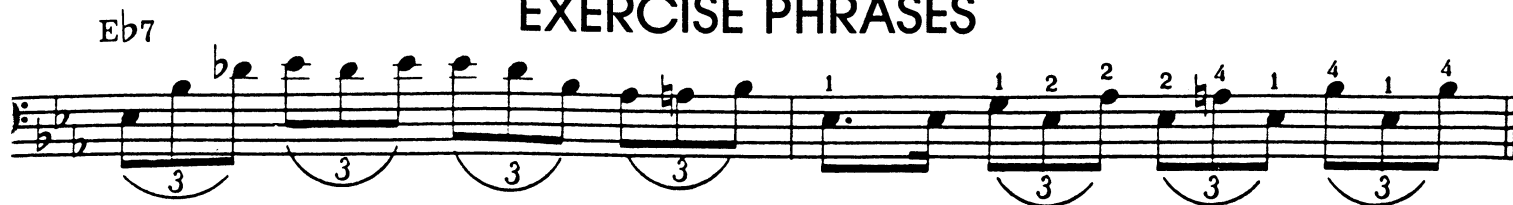
'ebb original bass line (part 2)







EXERCISE PHRASES



I Got the Feelin'

♩ = 100 E7 A D A

E7 A D A etc.

A D E7 A etc.

This musical score is a bass line for the song 'I Got the Feelin' in E major. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of 100 beats per minute and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Chord symbols (E7, A, D) are placed above the staff to indicate harmonic structure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and a repeat sign. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Touch Your Woman

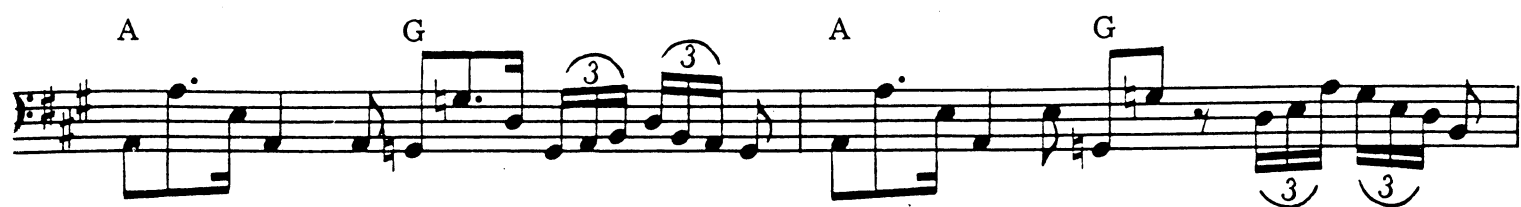
♩ = 84

A musical score for the song "Touch Your Woman". The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, with a tempo of 84 beats per minute. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is a bass line. The subsequent staves are treble clef lines. Chord symbols are placed above the staff lines: A, B7, E7, A, etc. on the second staff; A and A7/G on the third staff; D/F#, E7, D, and E7 on the fourth staff. The music features a mix of eighth, quarter, and half notes, with some measures containing triplets or sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord of D major.

A

E7/G#

D etc.







No Easy Way Down

Slow Gospel

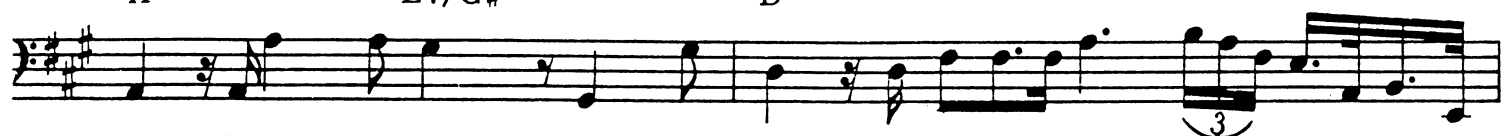
♩ = 152



A

E7/G#

D



A

E7/G#

D



A

D

A

D

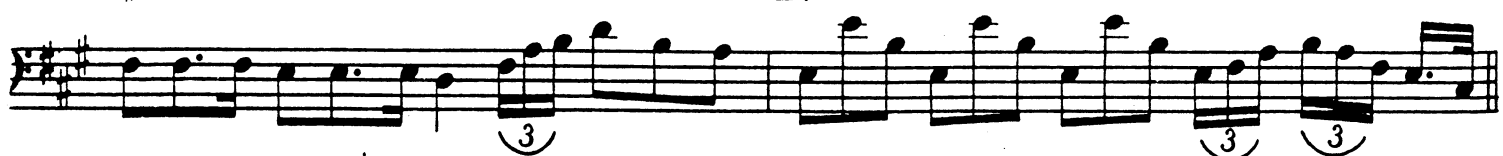


F#m

E

D

E7



A

C#

D

